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mountain-making responsible for the crystallization of the limestone, because wherever the "white reef limestone" was found forced in between other rocks the crystalline structure increased in proportion as the stratum grew thinner. He explains this by the action of the percolating waters, which, as the crushing of the strata proceeds, get more and more access to the fragments, dissolve the carbonate of lime, and allow it to re-crystallize. The more completely, therefore, the process of grinding is done, the more complete will be the transformation of the ground substance into crystalline rock.

The rest of the book is given over to detailed descriptions of the single ridges and peaks which, while of high value for the specialist, cannot be duly appreciated in a general review. Of the same special value is the wonderful and exhaustive bibliography of the subject which precedes the presentation of the author's own work, and the illustrations are splendid instances of the scientific value of photography.

M. K. G.

Das Neue Südafrika. Von Paul Samassa. 416 pp. C. U. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1905. (Price, M. 5.50.)

This is neither a book of travel nor a volume of political essays, but an able and evidently an honest effort to portray South Africa in its present condition as it begins life anew with peace throughout the land. The region under the British flag, however, is now so vast and its interests and conditions are so varied that the whole subject could scarcely be treated in the compass of this book. The Governmental policy in Rhodesia, for example, and the serious misunderstanding between the white colonists and the Chartered Company are matters of grave import in the whole of north South Africa, but the author does not mention them. On the whole, however, he has certainly made a thoughtful contribution to the study of the country and of its leading problems. We have British views in plenty, but it is to the advantage of this book that it is written from the standpoint of the outside observer.

The author gives many facts relating to political and industrial life, and conveys the idea that, apart from its great mineral wealth, South Africa is really a poor land, and that agriculture can be developed only within narrow lines. He believes that a future uprising of the Boers is very improbable, and asserts that a process of the rapid "Africanization" of many of the English is now going on. He treats the native and labour questions, and says that away from the great trade routes "Cape Dutch," the language of the Boers, is more widely disseminated than English, and that the millions of blacks more easily learn to speak Dutch than English.

The Land of the Rising Sun. By Gregoire de Wollant. 8vo, pp. 401. Neale Publishing Company, New York and Washington, 1905.

A book upon Japan written by a Russian has a unique interest at this time. Mr. de Wollant's residence in Japan, as Secretary of the Russian Legation, was long enough to give him an intimate knowledge of the country and the people. This is shown in the first part of the book, which is devoted to the history, religion, customs, and superstitions of the people. The chapters upon literature, dramatic art, and the theatre are filled with information not usually found in the many books written upon this wonderful country. But the real interest of the book centres in the last two chapters, in which the author deals with Japan's foreign policy, her war with China and its results, and the war with Russia, which was in progress at the time the book was written.

It is surprising to be told that "Russia's occupation of Port Arthur was made necessary by the fact that Germany had gained possession of Kiaochau, and thus disturbed the balance of power," when all the world knows that Russia, backed by Germany and France, forced from Japan the Liaotung peninsula, and thus fulfilled her century-old ambition to obtain an ice-free port on the Pacific. The occupation of Port Arthur was soon followed by the assumption of jurisdiction over Manchuria.

The history of this period is a record of protests from the other Powers and broken promises on the part of Russia. The responsibility for the war, which was inevitable, Mr. de Wollant places wholly upon Japan. He says "the moment had arrived for conquering Korea and spreading her domination in China." He adds "Russia did not want war and was not ready for war," but "she would not be an easy prey like China, and Japan played a hazardous game in beginning such a war." "One need not be a prophet to foretell that it will be disastrous to Japan."

The Yellow Peril is dwelt upon with considerable fervour. A Japanese writer is quoted as saying that "the mission of Japan is to civilize Europe and reconstruct on Japanese lines its moral and religious life." The United States will no doubt be included in this missionary work, but Mr. de Wollant's greatest fear for this country is in the direction of its commercial interests. He says "the time will come when the United States will *painfully* discover what the advent of Japan means."

The Russian original is not always perfectly rendered in the generally excellent translation by the author's wife. M. C. G.

The Philippine Islands. By Fred W. Atkinson. iv and 426 pp. Maps and Illustrations. Index. Ginn & Company, Boston. 1905. (Price, \$3.)

This is, on the whole, the most convenient book to which we may refer for precise information about the Philippines. All who have occasion to look for special facts about nearly any phase of the islands or their peoples have doubtless been impressed with the circumstance that, although a great deal of material is now available, most of it has not as yet been so well arranged and presented in recent books, official or otherwise, as to give the reader a clear idea of the facts; or, at least, the student must hunt through many pages or in different books before he feels that he has satisfactory knowledge of the matter he is investigating.

The book brings within the compass of an ordinary octavo volume a systematic account of our new possessions; and we think it will be considered as the most handy and one of the most accurate sources of reference. The author was formerly our General Superintendent of Education in the Islands, where he travelled extensively and had unusual opportunities for observation. He has faithfully, and with much success, carried out his endeavour "to show the real conditions, geographical, economic, social, and political; to picture the people and their characteristics, the different phases of the problem of tropical colonies, the possibilities, and the prospects."

There is an index, and the illustrations are numerous and good.

Trois colonisateurs. Par le capitaine Froelicher, ancien officier de l'armée d'Afrique. Ouvrage couronné par la Société de Propagande coloniale. Avec 3 photographies et 4 cartes dans le texte. Paris, Henry Charles-Lavauzelle.

An interesting account of the ups and downs of French colonisation in Algiers,